

COUNTRY Poland REPORT 25X1

TOPIC 1. Polish Troops and Military Installations in Koeslin, Ruegenwalde and Kolberg  
2. Induction and Registration in the District of Schlawa

EVALUATION 25X1 PLACE OBTAINED 25X1

DATE OF CONTENT 25X1 DATE PREPARED 25X1

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REMARKS 25X1

- 25X1 1. Prior to March 1953, an armored unit and a motorized artillery unit of the Polish Army were observed in the barracks area east of the city of Koeslin (O 55/M 45) and south of former Rogzower Allee, which included the former Infantry Barracks and the former Artillery Barracks. The exact location of these units was not determined. The armored unit, whose soldiers wore blue gray uniforms with shirts and ties and, on driving duty, padded berets, were observed at the post for 12 to 18 months. When the unit marched out of the installation 20 to 30 armored vehicles, all of which had five large bogie wheels, one drive wheel and one idler wheel, but no track-supporting rollers. It was undetermined whether source saw tanks or SP guns and whether still more vehicles were available at the barracks installations. The armored unit sometimes practiced training in the area southeast of the billets in the direction of Doersenthin (O 55/M 55), and sometimes also left the post area in the direction of Zanow (O 55/M 55). When the fully mechanized artillery unit left the billets, up to 18 guns of about 76-mm, which were towed by six-wheeled trucks with radiators sloping to the front. The guns had pneumatic-tire wheels and relatively short barrels without muzzle brakes. The soldiers of this unit wore khaki uniforms with red service color.
- 25X1 2. Prior to March 1953, emplacements for Polish AA guns were observed in a cleared-up yard on the north side of former Rogzower Allee, about halfway between the road branching off to Zanow and the former Infantry Barracks. At these emplacements, which had been occupied for at least one year, say approximately ten AA guns of about 80-mm, caliber on which Polish troops were trained.
- 25X1 3. Polish officer candidates, who were conspicuous by their long, dark-blue trousers and the wide, red stripes along their outer seams, were frequently observed in the streets. They wore khaki blouses and visor-type service caps with red cap bands and were quartered in undetermined billets.
4. The large, modern installation of the former Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt (National Socialist Boarding School) on the south side of former Reichsstrasse (National Highway) No 2 close to Koesliner Stadtwald, quartered Polish troops of an undetermined branch of service. No heavy weapons, special-purpose equipment

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or numerous motor vehicles were seen at this installation.<sup>1</sup> In the spring of 1953, a four-story brick building, about 50 meters long, was still under construction on a site almost opposite the former National-politische Erziehungsanstalt, but closer to the city. A military restricted area, which was marked by signboards, was in the wooded area north of the town of Gollendorf (O 55/M 55) and extended as far as the road to Zanow. Local residents said that the restricted area included low wooden buildings which quartered Polish troops.

Prior to the spring of 1953, no Soviet units, offices or supply installations were in Koeslin.

5. Polish soldiers were green service color and were quartered in undetermined billets.

6. public fuel depot immediately southwest of the railroad station of Koeslin. This depot, which was served by a railroad spur track and had the necessary equipment to empty about five tank cars at a time, was in the close vicinity of the railroad station on the way to the Neue-Tor town quarter. It served the public installations in the districts of Koeslin and Schlawe (P 55/M 87), and no troops were observed picking up fuel there. The fuel tanks were underground.

7. Prior to the spring of 1953, an old multi-story brick building on the northeastern perimeter of the town of Ruegenwalde (P 55/M 68) and on the northwest side of the road to Stolpmuende (P 55/G 80) quartered Polish troops. This building was north of a church.

Polish soldiers there were red cap bands. the troops were reinforced in the spring of 1953, since the activities at these billets had essentially increased. The soldiers wore army uniforms with red service color and were assigned checking and patrolling missions.

8. In the fall of 1952, soldier had come to Ruegenwalde with a Polish Army battalion, whose soldiers wore khaki uniforms and red service color. The soldier of this battalion did harvesting work in the district of Schlawe. The soldier was newly activated in the fall of 1952. The unit included numerous soldiers of German origin from Silesia, but also soldiers who were assigned to the battalion by Polish units of the Poznan (P 53/X 26) and Warsaw posts. soldiers of this unit had not yet resumed work at the estates of the district of Schlawe prior to April 1953. The location of the billets of the unit in Ruegenwalde was unknown. Prior to early 1953, Polish soldiers with red service color in a fenced-in residential area on the northwestern perimeter of the town and on the northeast side of the road to Ruegenwaldermuende (P 55/M 68). These soldiers marched to the terrain west of the Wipper River for training. no motor vehicles and no heavy weapons. the soldiers were young men, who were in active military service.

9. A military registration for the whole district was scheduled to be held in Schlawe in the spring of 1953. The registration was to cover all Poles of the 1927 to 1933 classes who were not yet inducted. The registration was not held prior to April 1953.<sup>3</sup> three Poles, were members of the 1930 class and had been drafted into the Armed Forces in the fall of 1952. One of these soldiers served with a tank unit, which was allegedly stationed in the Lodz (Q 52/O 93) area.

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10. Prior to April 1953, neither Polish nor Soviet troops were stationed at the town of Schlau. There was no barracks installation but only a billeting area of eight to ten low wooden buildings on the southern perimeter of the town and on the east side of the road to Quatzow (P 55/M 87), where young Polish militia were trained. The men also received training with small arms.

11. Prior to January or February 1953, [ ] Polish motorized troops of an undetermined branch of service in the former Waldenfels Kaserne east of the city of Kolberg (O 55/M 14) and on the north side of the road to Koeslin. [ ] guns and motor vehicles parked in the barracks yard.<sup>1</sup> Prior to the spring of 1953, [ ] soldiers with green and red service color in the streets of Kolberg.<sup>1</sup> Except for some Soviet marines at the railroad station, [ ] no Soviet troops in the post area.

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1. [ ] Comment. The military occupation of Koeslin is still undetermined. The tank unit and the artillery unit as well as the army units stationed at Kolberg are believed to belong to the 8th Mecz Div. The location of the headquarters of the division is still unknown. There are some indications that it may be in Kolberg. The superior headquarters of the AAA unit, which was also mentioned in previous reports and which may be the 88th AAA Regt, is undetermined. It is believed that the officer candidate school, which was mentioned in a previous report of 1950, is billeted in the former Napola.

2. [ ] Comment. It is believed that these soldiers belong to the 12th WOP (Border Guard) Brig, whose headquarters is carried in Koeslin. Kolberg is in the area of this brigade.

3. [ ] Comment. Several previous reports stated that the majority of the members of the 1930 class was inducted in 1951. The first groups of the 1933 class are expected to have been inducted after the spring of 1953.

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